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颗粒肥料质量流量传感器设计与试验

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摘要: 变量施肥具有提高肥料利用率、保护生态环境、节约农业生产成本等优点,但目前还没有得到广泛的应用,除了难以获得变量施肥的处方图之外,缺乏闭环检测也是原因之一。闭环控制是实现变量施肥的关键之一,与间接测量排肥轴的转速相比,实时检测肥料的质量流量更为准确。本文基于静电感应原理,设计了一种颗粒肥料质量流量传感器。由于颗粒肥料之间、颗粒肥料与空气、颗粒肥料与排肥管之间的摩擦和碰撞,颗粒肥料会携带一定量的电荷,因此本研究设计了环形电极来检测电荷强度,并利用电流放大电路输出感应电流。通过标定质量流量与感应电流的关系,获得了实时的肥料质量流量。搭建试验台对该颗粒肥料质量流量传感器进行检测,试验台主要包括动态信号采集系统、肥料箱、电流放大器和环形电极传感器。以大颗粒尿素($\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$)、过磷酸钙($\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)和氯化钾(KCl)为研究对象,其平均容重分别为0.7、1.2、1.1 g/cm³。根据施肥装置的物理参数,通过调整排肥轴转速可获得近似的目标质量流量,目标质量流量的范围是3~15 g/s,增量为1 g/s。对于每个质量流量,进行了4次重复。每次重复30 s,施肥装置与信号采集系统同时启动。利用平均感应电流和平均质量流量建立回归方程,采用插值法得到实时质量流量。随后,对每种肥料进行25次试验,从而检验本文中颗粒肥料质量流量传感器的测量精度,每次试验的目标质量流量由5个随机质量流量组成,每个质量流量下持续排肥6 s,用天平称量30 s内的实际质量,通过积分质量流量和时间曲线计算检测质量。采用SPSS 22.0软件对试验结果进行统计分析,分析表明,大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾的检测误差分别为3.9%、5.1%、5.9%,相应的标准差分别为5.21、7.98、11.29。检测质量与实际质量无显著性差异($P > 0.1$),大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙和氯化钾检测误差的数学期望值分别为3.74%、4.93%、5.22%。本文的研究结果表明,检测误差随颗粒肥料粒径的减小而增大。

关键词: 颗粒肥料; 质量流量; 变量施肥; 排肥试验台; 静电感应; 传感器

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Design and Experiment of Mass Flow Sensor for Granular Fertilizer

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Abstract: Variable rate fertilization has the advantages of improving fertilizer-utilization efficiency, protecting ecological environment as well as saving agricultural production cost. But it has not been widely applied yet, besides it is hard for getting the prescription figure, lacking closed-loop detection is another major reason. Closed-loop control is one critical step towards realizing the variable rate fertilization, compared with the indirect measurement which monitors the axis speed, it is more accurate by monitoring the real-time mass flow rate. If there existed the fertilizer caking that blocked the fertilizer apparatus, it is useless for monitoring the axis speed. Based on the electrostatic induction theory, a sensor that could monitor the mass flow rate of granular fertilizer was designed. Owing to the frictions and collisions between the granular fertilizer and the air, the granular fertilizer and the fertilizer tube, as well as the frictions and collisions among the granular fertilizer themselves, therefore, the granular fertilizers would carry a certain amount of electric charges. One ring electrode was designed to detect the strength of

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the electric charges, subsequently, a corresponding current amplifying circuit was utilized to export the induced current. The real-time mass flow rate could be obtained by calibrating the relationship between it and the induced current. One test-bed was established in order to finish the task, the test-bed mainly included one dynamic signal acquisition system, one fertilizer box, one current amplifier and the sensor. Large granular urea ($\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$), superphosphate ($\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) as well as potassium chloride (KCl) were chosen as the research objects, their mean bulk densities were 0.7 g/cm^3 , 1.2 g/cm^3 and 1.1 g/cm^3 , respectively. According to the physical parameters of the fertilizer apparatus, the approximate target mass flow rates could be acquired by adjusting the axis speeds, and the target mass flow rates were ranged from 3 g/s to 15 g/s with increment of 1 g/s . With respect to each mass flow rate, four replicates were conducted. Each replicate lasted for 30 s , and the fertilizer apparatus was started at the same time with the signal acquisition system. The average induced current and average mass flow rate were used to establish related regression equations, thus the real-time mass flow rate could be got by interpolation method. Subsequently, totally 25 experiments of each fertilizer were conducted to study the measurement accuracy, the targeted mass flow rates for each experiment were composited by five randomized mass flow rates, and each mass flow rate would last for 6 s . The real mass during the 30 s would be weighed by balance, while the detective mass was calculated by integrating the mass flow rate and time curves. The experimental results showed that there was no significant difference between the detective mass and the real mass ($P > 0.1$), and the detective errors for large granular urea, superphosphate as well as potassium chloride were 3.9% , 5.1% and 5.9% , the corresponding standard errors were 5.21 , 7.98 and 11.29 . In regards to the granular fertilizer, the larger of the superficial area was, the easier of getting induced charge and saturation was. Consequently, the induced current would be larger, and the detective ring electrode was more sensitive on relative larger induced current. The mean diameters of the large granular urea, superphosphate and potassium chloride were 4.43 mm , 2.77 mm and 2.03 mm , so the mean superficial areas should be in the same order, conclusions that generated from the research results showed that the detective error was increased along with the decrease of granular dimensions. SPSS 22.0 was used to handle further statistical analysis, the error distributions of three fertilizers were accorded with normal distribution, which meant the errors would be within $\pm 6\%$ under most of circumstances, the mathematical expectations of the detective errors were 3.74% , 4.93% and 5.22% for large granular urea, superphosphate and potassium chloride respectively. The mass flow rate sensor that used for granular fertilizer could satisfy the requirements of real-time detection, the test-bed that designed could provide references for the research of variable rate fertilization.

Key words: granular fertilizer; mass flow; variable rate fertilization; fertilization test-bed; electrostatic induction; sensor

0 引言

为了提高肥料的利用率,保护生态环境与粮食安全,同时节约农业生产成本,自 20 世纪后期开始,国内外掀起了精确施肥、变量施肥的研究热潮^[1]。国内外学者在变量施肥的理论研究方面^[2-6]取得了显著的成绩,在相应的配套机具^[7-12]与关键技术^[13-15]研究方面也获得了一定的成果。目前,变量施肥的控制方法主要根据具体的需肥水平调节排肥装置的工作参数,采用改变排肥轴转速等间接控制的方式去改变排肥量^[16],以外槽轮式排肥器为例,变量施肥的计算依据为假定颗粒肥料充满排肥凹槽,但是实际情况未必如此,如果肥料受潮结块,实际排肥量与计算量会产生较大误差。因此只有对排肥装置的实际排肥参数进行实时检测才是实现变量施肥的技术前提。

固体颗粒肥料在排肥管中的状态属于气、固两

相流,检测其质量流量的方法可大体分为直接式与间接式^[17]。目前,国内外对于固体颗粒肥料的实时检测还处于探索阶段,资双飞等^[18]和周利明等^[19]基于肥料流过电容的电极板间隙时,会改变电容器的介电常数的原理,建立介电常数的改变量与肥料颗粒的质量流量之间的关系模型,从而获得颗粒肥料的实时质量流量。余洪锋等^[20]基于皮带秤的称重功能,称量排肥器口的实时流量,同时利用皮带秤的运行速度模拟田间的行驶速度,在室内实现了施肥机单位面积实时施肥性能的检测。丁永前等^[21]、胡丰收^[22]也在检测肥料质量流量方面进行了探索研究。

VAN BERGEIJK 等^[23]为田间施肥机设计了动态称量系统,根据原始肥料质量与剩余肥料质量的差值获得实时肥料流量,但实际应用时,会由于施肥机非稳态运动的惯性力而造成称量误差和数据延迟。SWISHER 等^[24]设计了一组激光发射与接收装

置,当肥料颗粒通过该装置时,会较大概率阻挡激光接收器接收到激光束,此时则计数有一粒肥料通过,该装置完成了实验室的试验,若要在田间长时间工作,必须对其采取严密的防尘措施,其激光发射器与接收传感器也要频繁清洁。BACK等^[25]基于机器视觉的方法拍摄肥料颗粒下落的图像,然后提取图像中肥料颗粒的个数。GRIFT等^[26]开发了基于近红外光电探测器输出脉宽与肥料流量的关系模型,实验室试验结果显示,低密度的肥料流量检测误差小于4%,高密度的肥料流量检测误差小于2%。

上述国内外研究还存在诸多改善空间,由于颗粒肥料的实时流量检测难以实现闭环控制,国内外还没有开始大规模地应用变量施肥进行实际生产作业^[27-28]。为了实现颗粒肥料流量的实时检测和闭环控制,本文基于静电感应原理设计颗粒肥料质量流量传感器,并搭建该传感器的标定与试验平台,以农田中常用的肥料为标定和试验材料,对该传感器进行验证试验。

1 颗粒肥料质量流量传感器设计

由于肥料颗粒之间碰撞以及肥料颗粒与排肥器、排肥管管壁之间碰撞,导致肥料颗粒表面携带一定量的电荷。固体颗粒的带电量 q 与碰撞次数 n 之间的关系^[29]为

$$q = q_{\infty} (1 - e^{-\frac{n}{n_0}}) \quad (1)$$

式中 q_{∞} ——颗粒所能携带的最大带电量,C

n_0 ——松弛系数

q_{∞} 与 n_0 取决于碰撞颗粒的最大接触面积,颗粒带电量的饱和值随接触面积的增加而增大^[29-30]。

农业生产中常用的肥料颗粒大小不一,故它们的表面积不同,但是对于同种肥料而言,表面积差别不大,且服从正态分布。因此,由式(1)可以认为:同种肥料颗粒经过摩擦、碰撞之后的带电量相同。如图1所示,本研究设计了检测肥料颗粒所带电荷强度的环形电极,当运动的带电肥料颗粒流经环形电极时,带电的肥料颗粒引起的静电场变化使得电极两端出现微弱的等量异号感应电荷。假设同种肥料颗粒的质量、体积均相同,则单位体积的肥料质量正比于单位体积所包含的肥料颗粒的个数。环形电极上感应电荷的强度可以通过相应的信号处理电路进行检测,信号处理电路最后会输出电压信号或者电流信号。本研究采用上海精督测控技术有限公司开发的电流放大器,将感应电荷的强度转换为感应电流进行输出,该电流放大器还具有校正感应电流温度漂移与空间滤波功能。实际上,带电肥料颗粒之间产生了电气效应,带电肥料颗粒群之间产生了

空间电荷效应,根据YAN等^[31]的研究,固体粒子的质量流量与感应电流近似呈如下关系

$$I = ae^{-b\frac{M}{t}} \quad (2)$$

式中 I ——感应电流,A

M ——固体颗粒肥料的质量,g

t ——质量为 M 的固体颗粒肥料流过的时间,s

a 、 b ——常数,在本研究中可以通过标定获得将封装之后的颗粒肥料质量流量传感器与电流放大器连接,如图2所示。

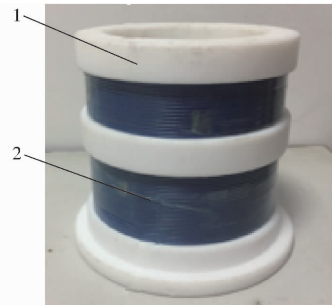


图1 感应起电器

Fig. 1 Induction generator

1. 绝缘层 2. 环形电极



图2 颗粒肥料质量流量传感器与电流放大器

Fig. 2 Mass flow rate sensor for granular fertilizer and current amplifier

1. 颗粒肥料质量流量传感器 2. 电流放大器

2 标定

2.1 排肥试验台搭建

使用DH5922N动态信号采集系统(江苏东华测试技术股份有限公司,简称信号采集系统)采集放大之后的感应电流,基于吉林大学设计、黑龙江博农兴达机械制造有限公司生产的2BDB-6型大豆仿生智能耕播机所选用的肥箱、排肥器、排肥管以及它们之间的连接关系、位置等参数,搭建如图3所示的标定试验台,该试验台的主体框架选用铝合金型材,环形电极的上沿距排肥器排肥口的高度为37 cm。由于需要获得多组颗粒肥料质量流量与对应

的感应电流值,本研究使用步进电机(深圳市雷赛智能控制股份有限公司)控制排肥轴的转速。

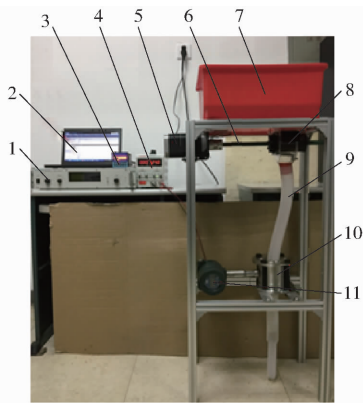


图3 排肥试验台

Fig.3 Fertilization test-bed

1. 动态信号采集系统 2. 计算机 3. 步进电机控制器 4. 电源
5. 步进电机 6. 排肥轴 7. 肥箱 8. 外槽轮式排肥器 9. 排肥管
10. 颗粒肥料质量流量传感器 11. 电流放大器

2.2 标定步骤

在静电检测原理中,空气湿度对检测结果影响较大,这是由于空气潮湿会导致肥料吸收或者沾附水分,从而使肥料颗粒表面形成一层电解质溶液。因此在标定及下文试验中,事先将本研究中使用的肥料使用上光机干燥 10 min,从而避免空气湿度对检测精度的影响。

本研究选择大颗粒尿素($\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$)、过磷酸钙($\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)、氯化钾(KCl)进行标定,通过天平与量筒测量得到上述3种肥料的平均容重分别为 0.7 、 1.2 、 1.1 g/cm^3 。标定时的空气温度为 25°C ,空气相对湿度为 40% ,茹铁军等^[32]的研究显示,3种肥料的临界相对湿度均大于 45% ,可见选用的3种肥料均未吸湿。标定过程中首先要大体确定目标质量流量对应的排肥轴转速,本研究所选用的排肥槽轮共有7条排肥凹槽,每条排肥凹槽的容积为 15.5 cm^3 、长度为 5.5 cm ,通过调整排肥槽轮在排肥器壳体中的有效工作长度,使每条排肥凹槽的有效工作容积为 10 cm^3 。假设本研究中所用的3种肥料均能填满排肥凹槽的有效工作容积,则排肥槽轮每转的排肥容量为 70 cm^3 。目标排肥质量流量对应的排肥轴转速的计算公式为

$$m = \frac{M}{t} \frac{6}{7\rho} \quad (3)$$

式中 m ——排肥轴转速, r/min

ρ ——特定肥料的容重, g/cm^3

3种肥料的目标质量流量均设为 $3 \sim 15 \text{ g/s}$,并以 1 g/s 递增,每种肥料在每种目标质量流量下进行4次重复试验,4次重复试验均设定恒定的排肥轴转

速。同时开启信号采集系统与步进电机,应用启停法^[33-34]进行采样,采样时间定为 30 s ,使用 CTP 天平(上海众渊衡器有限公司)测量 30 s 内的排肥质量,然后转换为质量流量。信号采集系统的采样频率设定为 10 Hz ,本研究采用 30 s 内电流的平均值与质量流量值建立映射关系,结果如图4所示。采用 SPSS 22.0 软件对成对的电流与肥料质量流量进行回归分析,建立回归方程,利用插值法即可由实时的电流获得实时的颗粒肥料质量流量。通过 C# 编写插值程序,计算机的显示屏即可显示肥料质量流量的实时检测值。

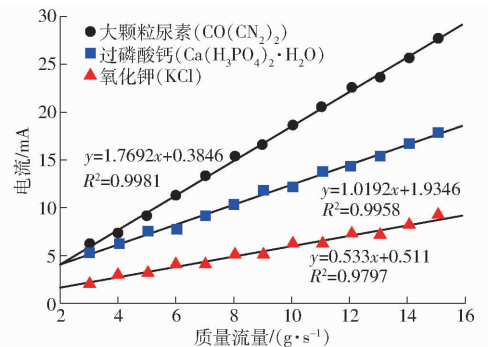


图4 颗粒肥料质量流量与感应电流的关系曲线

Fig.4 Relationship between mass flow rate of granular fertilizer and corresponding induced current

3 试验

同样选择大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾进行试验研究,每种肥料进行25次重复试验,试验中采用非恒定排肥速度,排肥时间仍然设定为 30 s ,这段时间内通过调节步进电机控制器使排肥轴的转速发生5次变化,每种转速持续 6 s ,转速的设定依据为能够使容重约为 1 g/cm^3 的肥料的质量流量介于 $3 \sim 15 \text{ g/s}$ 之间,则转速应介于 $2 \sim 13 \text{ r/min}$,采用 Matlab R2016a 软件生成 $2 \sim 13$ 之间的 25×5 随机矩阵,矩阵中的元素为3种肥料在25次试验中的排肥轴转速。收集每次试验排出的肥料颗粒,试验后通过称量法获得肥料的实际质量作为试验的真实值。颗粒肥料质量流量的检测频率设为 10 Hz ,通过肥料质量流量-时间曲线进行积分获得的肥料质量作为试验的测量值,试验结果如图5所示。

在显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.1$ 时, t 检验结果显示,3种肥料的测量值与真实值之间无显著差异 ($P > 0.1$)。依据真实值与测量值计算本研究中设计的颗粒肥料质量流量传感器的测量误差,误差的计算公式为

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\theta - \gamma}{\gamma} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

式中 ε ——误差, %

θ ——测量值, g

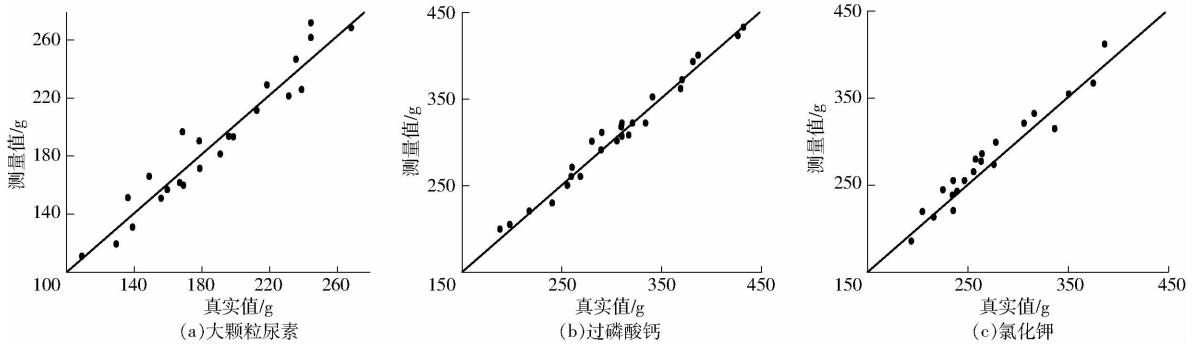


图5 试验结果

Fig. 5 Experimental results

γ ——真实值, g

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件对 3 种肥料各 25 次试验结果进行统计分析, 大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾

的平均测量误差分别为 3.9%、5.1%、5.9%; 误差的标准差分别为 5.21、7.98、11.29。3 种肥料测量误差范围出现频率的分布结果如图 6 所示。

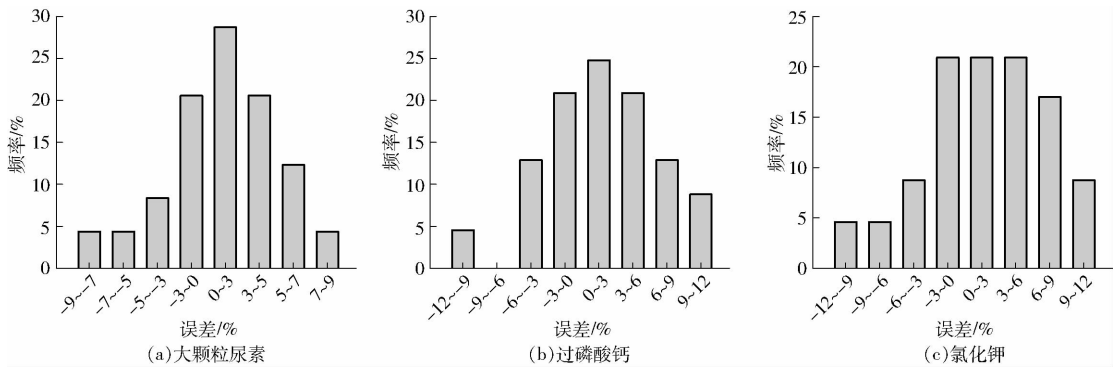


图6 测量误差的分布

Fig. 6 Distribution of measuring errors

图 6 中 3 种肥料测量误差的分布结果大致符合正态分布, 采用 SPSS 22.0 软件计算偏度系数和峰度系数, 从而对误差的分布结果进行进一步统计和验证, 验证结果如表 1 所示。

表 1 误差分布结果的正态检验

Tab. 1 Inspection results of normal distribution

参数	大颗粒尿素	过磷酸钙	氯化钾
偏度系数	-0.325	-0.764	-0.835
峰度系数	0.463	0.519	0.701

由于 3 种肥料的偏度系数和峰度系数都小于 1, 则可认为 3 种肥料的误差分布符合正态分布^[35-36]。基于正态分布规律可知, 3 种肥料的测量误差集中于 $\pm 6\%$ 以内, 进一步统计分析得到大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾测量误差的数学期望分别为 3.74%、4.93%、5.22%。试验样本的统计结果与数学期望都显示, 大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾的测量误差逐渐增加。在静电感应过程中, 影响 3 种肥料颗粒带电量的因素是产生上述误差变化趋势的重要原因, 使用 LS-POP(9) 型激光粒度分析仪(英国百思吉集团)对 3 种肥料的粒度进行分析, 结果如表 2 所示。

表 2 3 种肥料粒度分析结果

Tab. 2 Analyzing results of diameters for three fertilizers

参数	大颗粒尿素	过磷酸钙	氯化钾
平均粒径/mm	4.43	2.77	2.03
粒径范围/mm	3.61~5.42	1.03~3.94	0.71~3.66

从表 2 可以看出, 大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾的平均粒径逐渐减小, 由于肥料颗粒尺寸越大, 通常表面积则越大, 肥料颗粒带电量的饱和值越大^[30]; 因为肥料颗粒的带电量越大, 则环形电极上出现的等量异号感应电荷越多, 放大电路输出的感应电流也更加精确^[37], 所以本文研究的颗粒肥料质量流量传感器更适用于较大颗粒肥料的实时检测。

4 结论

(1) 基于静电感应原理设计了固体颗粒肥料质量流量传感器, 并搭建了排肥试验台。以常用的大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾 3 种肥料为研究对象, 对感应电流与颗粒肥料质量流量的关系进行了标定试验。

(2) 试验结果显示, 大颗粒尿素、过磷酸钙、氯化钾 3 种肥料的排肥质量测量误差的平均值分别为

3.9%、5.1%、5.9%; 误差的标准差分别为 5.21、7.98、11.29。统计分析显示, 3 种肥料的测量值与真实值之间无显著差异($P > 0.1$), 且测量误差符合正态分布。

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